

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.:

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 5, 1868.

Visitors at the White House.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent of the 3d inst. says that Gen. Rousseau was a visitor at the White House Monday. After his arrival there from the Pacific coast as a witness in the impeachment trial, he was granted four months' leave of absence, to date from June 15, consequently he is not expected to assume command of his new department—Louisiana and Arkansas—before October next. Until he does, Gen. Buchanan remains in charge. Democratic politicians talk of having Gen. Rousseau take the stump for Seymour and Blair this Fall. The President was kept very busy to-day in receiving visitors. A few pleasure offices are vacant, and for these there are hosts of applicants. There are some persons from Maine, representing the interests of the Seymour and Blair ticket in that State, who are striving to have Mr. Johnson do something for the ticket by making a new distribution of the Federal patronage in that State. They say that it is vitally important to the Democracy that they should carry Maine, or at least make a significant reduction in the Republican majority.

Tempest in a Tea-Pot.

It seems singular that there should be any trouble or split in so small a party as the Democratic party in Franklin County; but as "wonders never cease" we have this additional one to amuse or interest us. Perhaps the Democracy has caught the prevailing tendency of its Republican neighbor, and thinks that its property in principles is ample enough to divide upon. At any rate, there is war declared, as the following belligerent paper will show, and which we have been requested to publish, though we omit names:

To THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

GENTLEMEN:—We the undersigned, residents of the town of Richford, and firmly attached to the Democratic faith, have heard with indignation, that a convention of the Democrats of Franklin County, has been called by you to meet on Saturday the 15th of this present month of August at the Village of Fairfield. It is well known to you that the Eastern towns of this County have long been anxious that the County Convention should be held at Sheldon Creek, by reason of that Village being located in the centre of the County, while Fairfield offers no convenience but to residents of St. Albans, and to outsiders from the County south of Franklin. We consider that the Vermont Democracy has entered a new era in consequence of the resolution presented at the State Convention at Montpelier, by Mr. John Cain, and passed by an overwhelming majority. We hail this new era as the death to that system of wrongs and favoritism which has so long rendered us powerless, and we are bound to see that it be not revived.

We are firmly decided not to attend the County Convention called by you to meet at Fairfield, on the said 15th of this present month. We will treat as null and void any and everything that may be done at the said convention. And we intend to place ourselves in communication with other towns and to call a County Convention of our own at the Village of Sheldon Creek.

RICHFORD, Aug. 3rd 1868.

Organize.

"In union there is strength," and no where is this truth more evident than in its application to matters concerning the interests of a free people have in the State. Selfish politicians would have us forget the past, or at least would have passing events make no impression upon us. As the time is short since the loyal masses were imperatively called upon to organize for the defence of the nation, so now the call is continued to the people to organize for its maintenance. Organizations are necessary, and if we are compelled to yield some of our individual rights to the government that protects us, it is of equal importance for us to yield some of our personal preferences to the welfare of the Republic. The politician who would create dissensions in the party, or who would disorganize it to satisfy his personal ambition on the ground of "rule or ruin" is not the people's man. Let the ballot box tell at the coming elections in favor of our great Captain, and the ticket of the regular organization which has accomplished so much for the country, in favor of peace, in such overwhelming numbers as shall forever silence disorganizers at home and the warrior Blair with his measures of disturbance. This generation has experienced enough of war and commotion, then let us organize for peace in our country. It seems to us that in these times, no loyal man who has been instrumental in saving the government should now, by any act or negligence of his be instrumental in turning it over to the hands of the disorganizers, or to an organization of men who have sought to destroy it. Every Republican should

consider his individual responsibility and fall into the ranks "as we go marching on." Every army has its banners and stragglers, but it is not necessary that every one should be numbered with them; the organization should not become demoralized in consequence. A loyal man can best manifest his loyalty to his country in his abhorrence to the party organization that maintains it, and it is high time that self-made and independent candidates, and bolters should be left to paddle their own canoes.

European Correspondence.

BERLIN, July 18, 1868.

The frustrated conspiracy in Spain forms the principal topic of conversation in this city, so much more because our Government is supposed to have been implicated in the matter. A French paper has first spread the rumor of the conspirators having acted in concert with, or at least with the knowledge of Count Bismarck; a fact which is solemnly contradicted by the Government organs. How much truth may be in the assertions of the said French paper it is hard to decide; at all events the French Emperor has placed himself in a more odious light for having degraded himself to the office of a spy for the Cabinet of Madrid, than Bismarck would have done, even if all that the French press reproaches him with should turn out to be true. It is argued by some papers that the Russian Prime Minister, preparing for the eventuality of a war with France is seeking for allies among the nations of Europe, and has therefore lent his assistance to a scheme, which would make him master of a situation in the borders of the Rhine, the friends of Catholicism flatter themselves with the expectation of the pious Queen Isabella of Spain sending an army of occupation to Rome to take the place of the French troops, which might then have to be used elsewhere. Spain, under the leadership of the Duke of Montpensier would, of course, do nothing to uphold the Imperial throne in Paris, and a liberal Government, congenial to that of Prussia, would have been successful; but others again say that Bismarck is not the man to look for alliances abroad and that he bases his operations entirely on German unity. There are, lastly, such persons as lay no importance to the Spanish movement whatever; they say that the worst Napoleon could do was to be the means of his enemy, the Duke of Montpensier, acquiring suddenly so much celebrity. As for the inhabitants of Spain, it is impossible to deny that there exists wide-spread discontent and dissatisfaction, not merely among military chiefs, but among the better classes of civilians, who have no political bias, and among those who have and whom misgovernment has at last reconciled. There is good reason to believe that politicians of diverse shades have suspended their differences, are resolved to practice forbearance and to meet each other on common grounds; and that, though the Spanish Government may not have in its hands proofs of it, a combination does now exist with a view of effecting that momentous change to which Count de Peste did not venture to allude. On this they seem agreed, and the only difference still existing is whether, in case of the Throne becoming vacant, the Regency of the Duchess of Montpensier should be proclaimed or whether an appeal should be at once made to the nation by means of universal suffrage to decide as to the form of its new Government, as well as the person who should be placed at its head. The choice is not so easy as may be supposed. No one can be more respected in Spain than the Duke of Montpensier, but he is a foreigner, and the old feelings towards—that is again—France have survived all the revolutions of the Peninsula—not to say that a price of the House of Orleans would, as regent or king, have by no means a well-disposed neighbor in Bonaparte. How all this will end, it is difficult to say. The official telegrams that come from Madrid continue to repeat that complete tranquillity reigns throughout the country, and has not for a moment ceased to reign. The country must, indeed, be peculiarly constituted when not the slightest emotion is produced by the arrest of a dozen or two of Generals and the banishment of the sister and brother-in-law of the Queen, without cause assigned, without even the form of trial or judgment of any kind. Most people have heard of the legend, which represents her patron saint, asking and obtaining for Spain every blessing in the power of Heaven to bestow except one—good government. Hitherto, indeed, the boon has been withheld. But there is one blessing which the legend does not speak of—that of a whole people remaining unmoved while such things are done in the midst of them. How long this perfect serenity will last is another question.

The Boston Post, the leading Democratic newspaper of New England, said of Schuyler Colfax in 1863: "He is an intelligent, active, working man; a good printer, a good editor, a good citizen, and has discharged his duty conscientiously, we have no doubt, as a public man."

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Political.

A Vermont Volunteer writes The *Tribune*: "I have great respect for carpet-baggers, having been one myself during a part of the time during the 'late unpleasantness.' My carpet-bag was marked 'U. S.'"

The Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in his letter of acceptance, says the issues of the contest "all resolve themselves into the old and ever-recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation." Isn't this rather hard on the Blair family?

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phoenix* (Seymour and Blair) contains the following resolution passed by a Democratic Club in its vicinity:

Resolved, That no member of this Club shall employ, rent lands to, or patronize any Radical, after the present contracts shall have expired. And that from this date, we will not give employment to any freedmen who are struggling over the country as day laborers, who cannot show that they are members of some Democratic association.

Our club numbers 136, and still they come.

H. C. MOSLEY, Secretary.

New and Miscellaneous Items.

A fellow in Nashville has trained a rat to steal bonds from brokers' windows.

Philadelphia drinks two thousand five hundred kegs of lager every day.

A Chinaman blew out the gaslight in his bed chamber, and was rescued nearly suffocated. His first words on recovering were: "Me no steal gas."

An eccentric Parisian advertises that he was gouty, of a violent temper, and terribly quarrelsome, but that he would settle \$20,000 a year on a young and handsome wife. He received forty-six applications, and is now married.

A young gentleman on a visit to Pittsburgh invited a lady to take a drive. A few miles from the city they were encountered by a lover of the lady, who, in a transport of jealousy, and with the aid of a seven-shooter, snatched the fair one from her companion and bore her in triumph to Pittsburgh.

On the west coast of Mexico oysters are dried in the sun, like beef, and sent to San Francisco in considerable quantities. One or two hundred bales were shipped the past year. They are in common use in Mexican towns during Lent.

The driver of a stage coach near Cooperstown, in New York, was asked if his was an emigrant stage. "Well," he rejoined, "I don't know about the *Emi*, but it is a darned good *Grant* stage, I know."

A ten acre field of wheat near Platte City, (Mo.), belonging to Mr. Wilhite, recently harvested, yielded five hundred and eighty-three bushels and twenty-two pounds of wheat.

Report has it that Queen Isabella, of Spain, drinks a gallon of brandy a week.

A little girl, eight years old, named Kinzella, drowned herself in Indianapolis because her mother would not allow her to wear a new dress.

The Abyssinians eat raw beef with plenty of chili pepper and mustard, the English army correspondents who tried the diet pronounce it very good.

A regiment of French soldiers, who wear bear-skin hats, recently petitioned their Colonel to have their hats shaved during the hot weather.

Grapes are bought by the California wine maker delivered at his press, clean, for 70 cents per 100 pounds; and it is stated that in 1,000 pounds scarcely one pound of unripe or rotten berries has to be cut out from the bunches.

Prince Michel of Servia, left \$11,000,000.

Chief Justice Chase is sojourning at Saratoga.

Napoleon sits only three quarters of an hour at dinner. So the gossips say.

Dr. Franklin introduced broom corn into this country.

It is now pretty generally known that the only reason France did not go to war with Prussia last year was because she was not prepared to do so. The Prussians caught the French napping. There was no lack, but they were not properly armed and equipped, the magazines were empty, and no time was allowed for preparation. Had France in that condition taken issue on the battle field with Prussia, another Waterloo would very likely have been the result. Napoleon and Marshal Niel learned a lesson then which they have not forgotten, and they have since put their experience into practice. They have reconstructed the army on a basis equal, if not superior to that of Prussia; and to-day 800,000 Frenchmen, armed with the deadly Chassepot rifle, thoroughly equipped in every respect, well drilled, and only too eager for the fray, are ready to take the field against any European power that interferes with the ambition of Napoleon. No wonder then that the pacific declarations of the Emperor and his responsible Minister are not implicitly relied upon, and that the peace of Europe is regarded as being at least very precarious.—*Sun*.

DEMOCRATIC NOTES.—We give our readers the benefit of the following hits, taken from Democratic papers. The "H. U. G." means "Hiram Ulysses Grant," as the Democrats insist on calling the General. He did H. U. G. the rebels, you know. Here are the items: WANTED.—A bunghole large enough to admit the head of a man with a cigar in his mouth. Address E. B. WASHBURN, Galena, or H. U. G., Salt Lake City.

General Butler said in a speech, two or three days ago, that President Johnson was more guilty than Judas Iscariot. It is very natural that Ben should have a kind feeling for Judas, for the latter took sundry pieces of silver and carried the bag.

The darling child—a thing of beauty is a boy forever.

When was beef stake the highest?—When the cow jumped over the moon.

—A throe of anguish—the last throw of a bankrupt dice-player.

—A woman's pride and a sailor's guide—the needle.

—Smuggling nutmegs may be a small crime, but it might lead to a grater.

—Old port is much sought after, but not half as much as New-port.

—Return matches—the remarriages of people who run away and come back.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to Smith & Foster would do well to call and settle their accounts before the 1st day of September 1868. Owing to a change that is to be made in the firm at that time, the settlement of accounts now due would save costs and trouble if paid before that date.

Respectfully,

SMITH & FOSTER.

July 30, 1868.
P. S.—For the next thirty days Goods will be sold without regard to cost. Call and satisfy yourselves.
SMITH & FOSTER. 1md

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A favorable opportunity is presented to energetic and reliable business men who can devote their entire time to the business, to represent this old, staunch, and most successful Life Company, in unoccupied territory in the State of Vermont. The many popular features peculiar to the Phoenix Mutual, and the great advantages it offers to the insuring public—its freedom from restrictions on travel and occupation—its non-forfeitable policies—its liberal premium system—the economy of the management, and its large annual dividends, render it the most profitable Company to Agents desirous of realizing a handsome competency by their enterprise and energy. Apply to C. L. BARBOCK, State Agent Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co., Union Block, Rutland, Vt.

Information.

INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or a beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York.

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The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

HATS, CAPS, FURS, GLOVES AND MITTENS, UMBRELLAS, GENTS' COLLARS.

And an assortment of Gent's Furnishing goods in his line of trade equal to any in style and excellence of goods, and at reasonable prices. He has every thing in the hat line, from common straw to the latest style of silk hat, and can suit all.

St. Albans, Vt. May 12, 1868. G. B. SMITH, 1-d-4b

HILL & SAFFORD, Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, Office, Lake Street St. Albans Vt. d32kw24-4f. G. A. SAFFORD.

CLOTHING, Clothing for Spring at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it have upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or floccy, or is itropy on setting? Or does a thick scum rise on the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnoea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or noises of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly wandering on this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, mooping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?—Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the nature of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and dragging, given to fits of melancholy? If so do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man, make him energetic, think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and of your downcast looks or any other means about them. I do not mean those inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—dyspepsia, insanity, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease, which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT, BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the life and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy. Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Drugist, 594 New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are Genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed J. H. HELMBOLD.

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A clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who will send it free of charge. Address, JOS. T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

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A nice line of French Cambrics and Fancy Lawns. A new Kid Glove which surpasses anything yet brought into this market, and warranted. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. Dress and Cloak making in all its varieties under the skillful supervision of Miss Ellen Moore, long and favorably known to the inhabitants of this village and vicinity. Agent for WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines. 1-d-4b L. P. Knapton.

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FIREMEN and MILITARY PARADES,

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Orders addressed to

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